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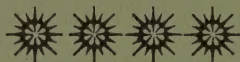
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SPECIAL RECORDS

COMERFORD'S

P. O. Box 100
MARION, OREGON
Telephone 769-5278
FALL 1961
SPRING 1962

(Formerly BRYDON'S)

Gift Certificates Now Available

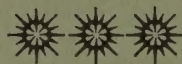


Due to the many requests we have had this past year we hope this will solve your problems for gift Rhododendrons and Azaleas. You may give plants by name of your choice, or give cash and let the recipients make their own choice.

Just fill out the order form in the back of our catalog with your name and address as well as the name and address of the person to whom it will be issued. If you wish to send a personal note send it to us with the order form and we will include it with the Gift Certificate. The plants will be shipped on the date you specify with the Gift Certificate or the Gift Certificate will be mailed on that date and the plants shipped at the proper planting time. We will send the plants prepaid and bill you later for the shipping costs.

Rhododendrons make an aristocratic gift for Christmas and indeed a rare gift at Easter. Give the unusual. Use our Gift Certificate all year long. David Leach's new book, "Rhododendrons of the World," may also be used as a gift of the highest caliber.

**ALL GIFT PLANTS WILL BE
OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY**



COMERFORD'S

BOX 100

Marion, Oregon

DEAR FELLOW GARDENERS,

Our first year with Mr. Brydon's collection of Rhododendrons has been most gratifying. We thank you.

First we have had so many inquires about the two new Rhododendrons that we are to introduce this year. They will be available but not until spring shipping season. These are John Henny's R. Full Moon, which is a large flowered yellow with excellent truss shape, good foliage and habit. The second one is R. Cotton Candy, and I'm sure this Rhododendron will be in the better gardens for many, many years... a large flowered pink with just about the largest truss size I have ever seen. Complete descriptions and pictures on these two new, outstanding hybrids will be mailed to everyone who receives our catalog. This will be the very early part of 1962.

A new Azaleadendron is also being introduced by us this year... "Pink Parfait." It has already been awarded a P.A. by the American Rhododendron Society. Mr. Joseph Senko is the breeder. This is very showy and many flowers per truss. The flowers are large and a vivid pink. This is the most compact Azaleadendron I have ever seen with good shape and habit. Mr. Senko says it has been grown to 20 degrees below zero. It will grow in full sun and is a very heavy bloomer.

In our meandering this spring we spotted a beautiful Rhododendron called "Lucky Strike," and indeed it is. It has only been out a year or two and was almost a sleeper. I managed to track down a few and if you can grow it in your zone by all means try it. I'm sure you will agree with me. The breeder was Mr. Theodore Van Veen. This shrub has large pink flowers and a truss size that's eye-catching.

On the inside back cover you will note we offer David Leach's new book, "Rhododendrons of the World." With this fine book you can eliminate jumping from one book to another for information. This is the most comprehensive and unbiased book ever published on Rhododendron lore. Order from us now to be sure of getting your copy first off the press.

We will have a few R. Crest and R. Yakusimanum, both the F.C.C. Forms to offer again in our next catalog—the fall of 1962. Also, we hope to have a larger listing of the species Rhododendron whose popularity is growing at a rapid pace.

Sincerely

THE COMERFORDS



R. Loderi

QUALITY AND HARDINESS RATINGS

QUALITY OF THE FLOWER AND PLANT:

The two numbers preceding the Rhododendron names in our list indicate the comparative ornamental value of the flower and plant. The first number pertains to the color, substance, and size of the flower truss, and the second number pertains to the habit of the plant. Obviously, we could not say that one variety is the best of all the varieties we grow; therefore, the ratings have been given according to color and type. For example: **R. Britannia** has been given a 5/5 rating because we think it is one of the best reds in the medium growing class, whereas **R. Lady Bligh** has been given a 3/4 rating, indicating that the flowers are average for its class but the habit and foliage are a little above average. Here is the key for the QUALITY RATINGS:

First Number for Flower:

- 1/ not up to present day standards
- 2/ slightly below average
- 3/ average
- 4/ slightly above average
- 5/ the highest rating

Second Number for Habit and Foliage:

- /1 not up to present day standards
- /2 slightly below average
- /3 average
- /4 slightly above average
- /5 the highest rating

HARDINESS OF THE PLANT:

The ZONE NUMBER which follows the variety name is significant in that it represents the approximate low winter temperature which the Rhododendron will withstand. From this ZONE NUMBER the customer is able to determine with reasonable accuracy the varieties best suited to his climate. In this connection, it must be remembered that the hardiness of any plant is determined by many factors, all of which are inter-related. Inheritance, vigor, available moisture, amount of protection afforded, condition of growth, time of year low temperatures occur and cultural practices of the grower all enter into the plant's reaction during a cold spell. The ratings which we have given the varieties are based on over 30 years' experience in growing Rhododendrons plus reports which have been supplied by growers in various parts of the United States. From the reports of customers located in the Long Island area and southward through the more temperate regions of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia we judge that varieties with Hardiness ratings of ZONE 4, 5, and 6 would succeed in the aforementioned localities.

EXPLANATION OF ZONE NUMBERS:

- ZONE 4—From 10 degrees below Zero to 20 degrees below Zero.
- ZONE 5—From 5 degrees below Zero to 10 degrees below Zero
- ZONE 6—From 5 degrees above Zero to 5 degrees below Zero
- ZONE 7—From 5 degrees above Zero to 10 degrees above Zero
- ZONE 8—From 10 degrees above Zero to 20 degrees above Zero

AWARD SYMBOLS:

F.C.C.—First Class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society, London, England. The highest possible award.

A.M.—Award of Merit by the Royal Horticultural Society, London.

THE CULTURE OF RHODODENDRONS

By P. H. BRYDON

The following notes are intended primarily for the general gardener in the hope that he, or she, might be encouraged to grow a wider variety of Rhododendrons. Perhaps there may be some observations of interest to the specialist who is seeking to improve his cultural methods and certainly I would be delighted to receive exchanges of ideas and techniques from all of you who treasure this genus as one of the most beautiful ever-green flowering shrubs.

BOTANICAL

The genus Rhododendrons is a member of the Heath family and contains over 800 species which occur mainly in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. A few outlying species are native to Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Philippine Islands, with the most southerly of all in the northern part of Australia. In the United States there are seventeen native species, including the Azaleas, which are Rhododendrons botanically speaking. So far as garden hybrids are concerned, the most important native species in this country are the Great Laurel (**R. maximum**), found growing wild in New England and extending southwards through the Appalachians to northern Georgia, and the Mountain Rose Bay (**R. catawbiense**) which is found on the higher elevations of the Allegheny and Appalachian Mountains. As ornamentals, these two species are not to be compared with our present day hybrids, but their influence on these hybrids has been and will continue to be most extensive. Perhaps their chief contribution is their ability to withstand below zero temperatures, a factor of great importance to our present day hybridizers.

It is interesting to note that the first Rhododendron species to be introduced into England was **R. maximum** whose flowering was recorded in 1756. **R. ponticum** arrived in England in 1763, **R. caucasicum** in 1803 and **R. catawbiense** in 1809. The famous scarlet tree species, **R. arboreum** was introduced from China in 1802 and once seen in flower was quickly combined with the earlier arrivals to give us a combination from which many of our finest hybrids have been derived. About the middle of the nineteenth century, botanical explorations to the Indian Himalayas, Tibet, and Western China became more frequent and a vast array of new species began to find their way into the gardens of Europe to be cultivated and constantly improved so that today we are beginning to reap a harvest of beauty from a genus whose variations in color, floral shape, and leaf pattern are unexcelled. In the provinces of Southwestern China and on the slopes of the Himalayas, Rhododendrons exhibit a wide range of growth characters. Dwarf species, barely a foot in height, extend for acres, clothing the alpine meadows above 14,000 feet altitude and resembling their cousins the heathers, only more colorful with shades of yellow, purple, and rosy pink flowers. At lower altitudes, the larger shrubby species dominate the vegetation and seas of yellow, crimson, and white paint the hillsides in spring. In the forested areas, tree species such as **R. grande** are known to attain the height of 60 feet and specimens have been seen whose trunks measured 4 feet in circumference. In the more humid zones

and at lower altitudes, species with the fragrance of spice are found and often times occur as epiphytes, growing in the crotches of Oak and Magnolia trees and lighting the forest gloom with their pristine loveliness.

Consider the contrast and variations in this aggregation of wild types and think of the re-combination of their characters which is possible to the plant breeder! Each year, many new hybrids are being created by enthusiastic growers who are striving to make tender ones more hardy and hardy ones more beautiful. It is safe to predict that before many years have passed, the tough characters of our native species will be combined with the clear colors and interesting leaf forms of their Chinese relatives so that the gardens in Maine might be graced with the loveliness which is now limited to the sheltered gardens of Long Island and the Pacific Northwest.

SOIL

During a recent trip to the slopes of Mt. Hood where the blossoms of our native Rhododendrons (**R. macrophyllum**) were enjoyed, it was noted that the soil in which they were growing was almost pure coarse grit and apparently devoid of humus although there was ample moisture present. This type of soil is in sharp contrast to the forest loam in which the same species is found growing in the coastal areas and where, incidentally, the plants are more lush. The accounts of botanical travelers tell us that in the alpine meadows of Yunnan, some species are found along the margins of boggy meadows and then again others are found thriving on thin layers of humus overlying rocky stratas and irrigated by the melting snows from above. These variations in soil types provide a clue to the requirements of Rhododendrons in cultivation. An abundance of moisture at the roots is essential, particularly during spring when the plants are putting out their greatest growth.

Sharp drainage along with moisture is also essential for without air, the roots will not function properly and the plants show signs of distress. Their roots are exceedingly fine and hair like. They are confined to the upper 9 to 12 inches of soil and because of their fineness are unable to penetrate a heavy clay nor are they able to survive in a wet soggy medium. It has been demonstrated by soil scientists that Rhododendrons succeed best in an acid medium preferably with pH reading of between 5 and 6. This may not mean too much to the home gardener whose concern is chiefly with the physical structure rather than the chemistry of the soil. **If roses, pansies, and lilies are thriving and if the temperatures are**

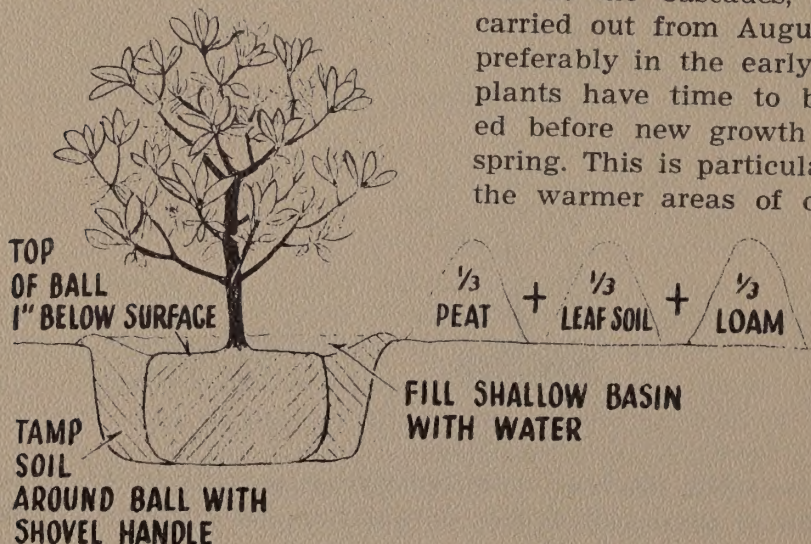


not extreme nor humidity too low, then Rhododendrons may be grown with reasonable success. A good soil should contain an abundance of humus.

If it runs together when wet, or packs and becomes cracked when dry, then add generous amounts of peat moss or decaying leaves. In the case of sticky clay soils, it would be wise to build a bed of loose humusy material on top of the clay and then plant the Rhododendrons, rather than attempt to make the original soil friable by digging in the humus. If this is not feasible, then apply a dressing of gypsum (calcium sulphate) at the rate of four pounds per 100 square feet and cultivate it in. This will flocculate the clay and make the soil easier to work. Bulky material in the form of peat or leaf mold or decayed pine needles may be incorporated to provide the porosity which is so essential. In sandy soils, the addition of humus is also a necessity, not so much to keep it open but to help retain moisture during the dry months. The cardinal points to remember are (1) Lots of humus, (2) Sharp drainage, (3) Plenty of moisture.

PLANTING

As was mentioned in the previous paragraph, the roots of Rhododendrons are confined to the top 9 or 12 inches of the soil. It therefore follows that they should be planted so that the top of the root ball, as it arrives from the nursery, is planted not more than one inch beneath the surface. If the roots are placed too deep, it is not long before the foliage turns a sickly yellowish green, growth is short, numerous small flower trusses are produced and the plant ultimately dies from insufficient aeration of the root soil. If the bed has been prepared with the components recommended in the previous paragraph, then further addition of humus is unnecessary. Should the planting area be too large to treat as a unit, then dig a hole several inches in excess of the ball's depth and width, break up the bottom of the hole to insure good drainage, then fill around the roots with equal parts of peat moss, leaf mold, and sandy loam. Firm this mixture with a shovel handle, leaving a shallow basin around the plant which should be filled several times with water to settle the root ball. In the Pacific coast areas west of the Cascades, planting may be carried out from August until May but preferably in the early fall so that the plants have time to become established before new growth is made in the spring. This is particularly important in the warmer areas of coastal California



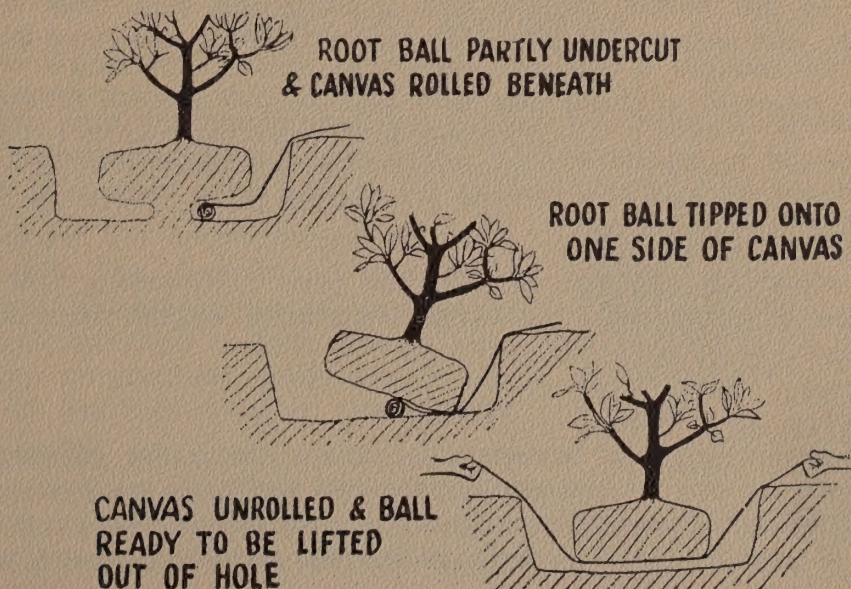
since hot days are often frequent in April and May. Judging from reports from growers along the eastern seaboard, Rhododendrons should be in the ground not later than the middle of October. Failing this, then planting had better wait until spring when all danger from freezing weather has passed.

When compared to other broad leaved evergreen shrubs, Rhododendrons are easy to transplant even when quite large. This is a desirable feature when landscaping since the plants can be set close in the initial planting and moved to other locations when the foliage begins to touch. The operation is simple. First dig a trench around the base of the plant in a pattern comparable to the spread of the foliage. The trench need not be more than eighteen inches in depth. Carefully remove the surplus soil back to where the fine hair-line roots appear, then undercut the root mass leaving a solid area of soil in the center as shown in the illustration. Roll up a square of canvas or burlap, push it under the root ball, gently tip the plant on to the canvas, unroll it and the plant may be moved at will.

MULCHING

A protective mulch over the roots of Rhododendrons is a very important part of their culture. Peat moss, decaying pine needles, dried fern leaves, spent hops, tan bark, and sawdust are among the most commonly used mulches which have been used successfully. A mulch should be applied immediately after planting and it should be renewed each year or as it decays to where it is no longer evident on the surface. A mulch protects the root system from the sun's rays and drying winds, keeps the soil temperature warmer in winter and

cooler in summer, conserves moisture in dry weather and ultimately becomes a source of food available to the surface feeding roots. Such ma-



terial as tan bark or sawdust will not break down as rapidly as pine needles or leaf mold, therefore, they would not be renewed as frequently as the "softer materials."

FERTILIZERS

Rhododendrons are not heavy feeders and a little care in the preparation of the planting site in the beginning will yield big dividends. Leaf mold, peat moss, and other humic materials are usually sufficient and the addition of fertilizers is not really necessary. As a matter of fact, several of the hybrids are quite sensitive to the presence of organic or inorganic fertilizers and show their resentment in their deformed and twisted leaves and in some instances, the foliage takes on a burned appearance around the margins of the leaves. This is particularly true in many of those with **R. Griersonianum** blood. **J. H. Van Nes** is another notable example, and reacts quite unfavorably to fertilizer in any shape or form.

It is advisable, therefore, to create a reservoir of slowly available plant food in the form of humusy material rather than applying the quicker acting chemical salts in the hope of obtaining quick growth. An exception to this rule is in regard to the use of sawdust as a soil amendment or mulch. In areas close to lumbering industry, it is cheaper than peat moss, serves the same purpose as a mulch, and is an excellent physical addition to either a heavy or light soil. In time it becomes a source of plant food, but the period of decomposition is a lengthy one unless quick acting nitrogenous fertilizers are added to humus. For every one hundred square feet of sawdust one inch thick, apply two pounds of Sulphate of Ammonia, either dry or in solution.

Whatever method is used, it is good insurance to water the plants thoroughly after applying the fertilizer so that there is no likelihood of a burn. The sulphate of ammonia may be applied in the spring and again in three applications at six week intervals. On older specimens which have been in place for some years, a top dressing of well decayed barnyard manure is beneficial if applied in fall as a mulch and allowed to be washed in by winter rains and snow. There are several brand name acid fertilizers on the market, usually with a cottonseed meal base which are slow acting and safe to use when the manufacturer's directions are followed.

The use of so called leaf feeding fertilizers containing urea and applied via the foliage is becoming more widespread among nurserymen and one or two proprietary mixtures now on the market have been used with success on Rhododendrons.

It is customary to begin feeding just prior to flowering and then repeating the applications at month intervals until August when feeding is discontinued.

WATER

Rhododendrons imbibe water in quantity during the growing season, but overwatering can be disastrous if the soil has been insufficiently lightened and water accumulates around the root system. So again the importance of good drainage is emphasized. The value of a mulch is evident

since a layer of loose humus absorbs many times its weight in water and releases it slowly into the atmosphere so that the humidity around the plant is increased.

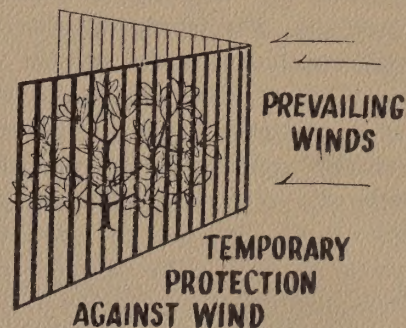
When Rhododendrons are purchased from the nursery, the root ball usually contains a high percentage of peat moss. This is especially true in the case of plants in smaller grades. Once peat moss is allowed to become dry, it takes some time for water to penetrate thoroughly into the root ball. To avoid possible injury to the plant due to dry roots, immerse each ball in a tub of water preparatory to planting and then water thoroughly after the plant is in place. On steep slopes or in the case of large specimens it is sometimes necessary to resort to sub-irrigation in order that the water might reach the entire root area, in which case the use of a water spike is recommended. This is an attachment which fits on the hose and is pushed into the root area and the water is forced into the ground through holes in the tubular attachment. The canvas hose type of sprinklers, called Soil Soakers, are excellent for watering and do a thorough job without eroding the soil or dissipating the moisture into the atmosphere.

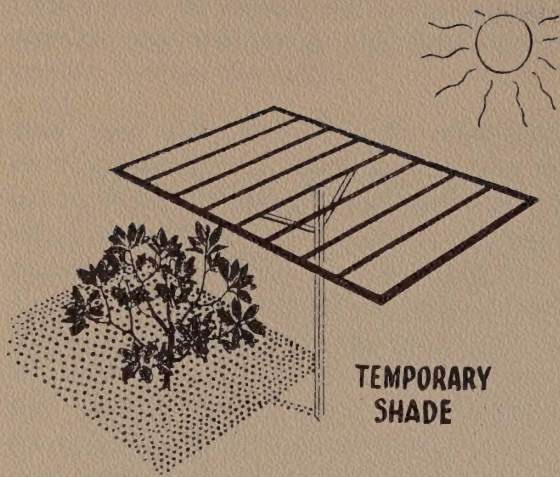
Most Rhododendrons are native to regions where the humidity is relatively high so that during the warm summer days, overhead sprinkling night and morning is appreciated, and assists materially in the reduction of insect populations. In our nursery, the bulk of our plants from two years old and up are grown in full sun and during hot days, sometimes 99° to 100° with humidity down to 12, the overhead sprinkling system is turned on and allowed to run from noon until three or four in the afternoon. Burning of the foliage has not occurred when the sprinklers are left for a three or four hour period. However, there has been burning of the leaves when sprinklers were not turned on or when they were run for only a short period. Since the average garden is not equipped with overhead sprinklers, it would be wise to confine the sprinkling to early morning and late evening. Where lath shade is employed or where there are overhead sprinklers in operation, then by all means turn them on during the heat of the day.

SHADE AND PROTECTION

In the Willamette Valley, where our nursery is located, the Weather Bureau records showed that we had over 4000 sunlight hours for last year. During an average summer, temperatures of 97° and 98° are not uncommon although the mean is 52.1°. Despite the fact that Rhododendrons are recommended as shade loving plants, the majority of our stock, after it has attained an age of three years, is grown in full light in open nursery beds. This is done to promote sturdy growth and to assist in the formation of flower buds.

Around the home or in the garden where the quality of bloom is of utmost importance, it is recommended that the plants receive a few hours respite from direct sunlight during the heat of the day.



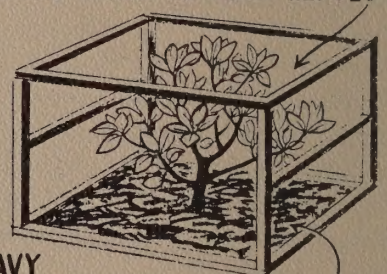


If the plants are being used as a foundation planting, then the north side or east side of the house is to be preferred unless there are trees on the south and west sides to protect them. The ideal location is where the plants receive the benefit of shade from high trees without being directly underneath the branches. It must be borne in mind that it is just as important to protect the plants from strong winds as it is to provide shade, and a belt of high shrubs

or high fence to the windward side will prevent a great deal of damage to the foliage as well as the blossoms. Dense overhead shade is detrimental to their welfare and induces the plants to become drawn and leggy with a consequent reduction in vigor and flower buds. Where Rhododendrons are planted in woodland, a periodic thinning out of overhead branches is necessary to admit sunlight. In a new garden where shade is insufficient or where the trees have not attained the size to throw much shade, then temporary lath shades will make a splendid substitute until the trees become more mature. When selecting a planting site, avoid hollows or slopes which lead into a hollow where cold air is likely to settle. Such a location can prove to be disastrous during winter and early spring. If possible, choose a long gentle slope where there is free escape for cold air as well as excess water.

In climates known to be severe, Rhododendrons will need protection during winter to ward off extremes in temperatures. This may be accomplished by building a wooden frame structure covered with heavy burlap sackings. Within the frame the plant should be further insulated against cold by packing straw or fern through the branches. Evergreen boughs, pointed at the heavy end, and pushed into the ground around the base of the plant so that the branches cover the Rhododendrons make an excellent and quickly built cover. Pine or any of the cone bearing trees may be used for this purpose.

FILL IN AROUND BRANCHES WITH LOOSE STRAW OR FERN LEAVES

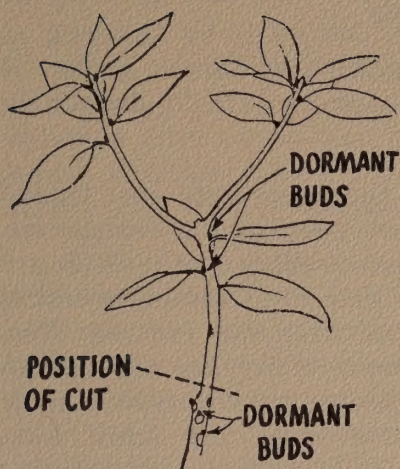


HEAVY MULCH ON TOP OF ROOTS

I would like to express my extreme satisfaction with the very beautiful plants received from you. Frankly I was a bit doubtful about having plants shipped so far—but on arrival in just seven days, the plants were fresh as daisies.

H. R. Yates, Frostburg, Md.

PRUNING

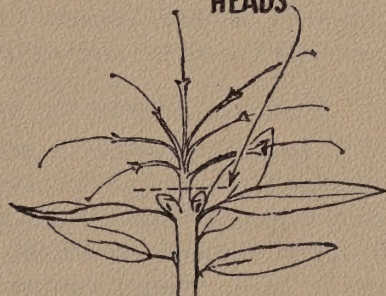


Gardeners are often confronted with the problem of a Pink Pearl or similar large hybrid which has overgrown its position in the garden. They have no alternative but to prune and it can be done without too much damage to the plant provided a little care is exercised. Rhododendron leaves occur in whorls at the end of each growth. In the axils of the leaves are growth buds which remain dormant unless they can be forced into growth by removing the stems beyond the point of their origin. By cutting back the stems to a whorl of leaves below, these buds are induced to break so that a plant might recover its growth the same spring.

The cutting is best done at flowering time and the plants should be watered heavily and given a little stimulant in the form of sulphate of ammonia, 2 ozs. per sq. yd. and thoroughly watered into the soil.

After flowering, the removal of old flower clusters will help conserve the plant's strength and prevent the setting of seed pods. In some hybrids, the number of flower buds which form each year is often too many for the plant's good and a good measure of what to leave when disbudding is one bud to each square foot of leaf surface. By so doing, an even show of flowers is insured throughout the years and the plant is not weakened by the prodigality of its blossoms.

PINCH OFF OLD FLOWER HEADS

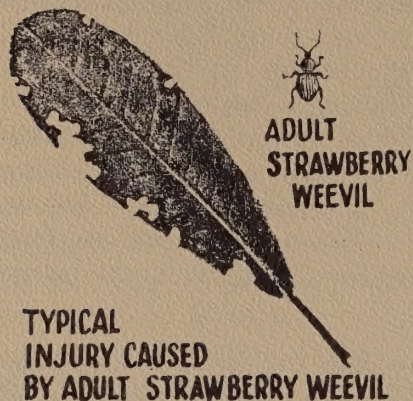


PESTS AND DISEASES

Insect pests attacking Rhododendrons may be divided into two general classes: 1. Sucking insects, which pierce the leaf and suck out the sap, causing discoloration and ultimate defoliation. 2. Chewing insects, which bite out portions of the leaf leaving holes and scalloped margins.

Of the first group, thrip, aphids, and lacewing fly are the most common. The presence of thrip is readily ascertained by the silvery appearance of the leaf surface. The adult insect may be recognized by its flat body, 1/20 inch long and narrow in proportion to its length. They are colorless in the early stages and become almost black with age. A forceful spray consisting of two teaspoonfuls of 50% wettable DDT to one gallon water applied to the leaf undersurface will effectively control this pest. The lacewing fly is about 1/8 inch long and 1/16 inch wide and has transparent lace like wings which are held flat against its body. The eggs hatch out in early May and control may be obtained by spraying with a 1%

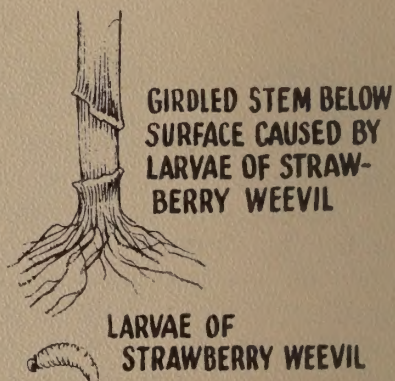
solution of Volck Summer Oil to which has been added Black Leaf "40" at the rate of two teaspoonfuls per gallon of the solution. It is applied during late May or June. Aphids cause a distortion of the young soft growth, the effect of which is apparent as the leaves mature. Control is by spraying at ten day intervals with Black Leaf "40," two teaspoonfuls to one gallon of water. The addition of a soap spreader will assist materially in destroying this pest.



In group two, the strawberry root weevil and caterpillars are particularly destructive. The larvae of the strawberry root weevils are usually active in fall and winter, working on roots and stems near the ground. They may girdle the stem, destroying the tissues so deeply as to prevent the conduction of food material to the roots. The adult form of this insect feeds on the leaves, chewing out small scalloped areas along the leaf margins. Control of the adult is effected by broadcasting one of the proprietary applebaits around the crown of the plants.

If they are applied according to directions and kept up at intervals of from ten days to two weeks for eight or nine applications, reasonable success will be assured. For control of the larvae stage, the following is recommended. Apply **Aldron**, **Dieldrin**, or one of the combination **DDT**, **Chlordane** combinations as a dust and follow the manufacturer's recommendation. The dust should be applied to the soil prior to planting and worked into the top four or five inches. Caterpillars occasionally chew out portions of the leaf and may be controlled by spraying the foliage with arsenate of lead.

The best preventive against destructive organisms which attack plants is to keep the plants in good health and to protect them against cold biting winds, excessively hot sunshine, or any factors which may contribute to any injury which allows an organism to gain admittance to the plant tissues. Fungus diseases on Rhododendrons are relatively rare. There are two to be especially guarded against; namely, "leaf spot" and "bud blast." "Leaf Spot," as its name implies, is detected by the dark brown spots on the foliage. The spots vary in size and may be circular or angular in outline. Sometimes they have a silvery area in the center. Control is by picking off the diseased leaves and burning, then spraying the entire plant with Bordeaux Mixture at 10 to 12 days intervals during the growing season. "Bud blast" appears in the early spring and often follows excessively heavy rains in the fall. In early spring outer bud scales take on a silvery appearance and begin to drop. The infected buds turn brown and dry up and, if not removed, will remain on the plant for



one or two years. To control, pick and burn all infected buds and spray the plant with Bordeaux Mixture at intervals of two weeks.

CULTURAL DIFFICULTIES

Most of the difficulties encountered by gardeners in pursuit of their hobby may be attributed to improper cultural practices. Perhaps the most common error on the part of the grower is planting Rhododendrons too deep, which is followed by short annual growths, increasingly smaller trusses and leaves and finally the demise of the plant.

Yellowing of the foliage may be caused by several conditions. If the leaf turns yellow while the veins remain green, it would indicate that the soil was too alkaline. Such a condition may be temporarily corrected by applying acid fertilizers or by the application of aluminum sulphate at the rate of five pounds per 100 square feet and watered in. It is doubtful that either of these two remedies would be of much permanence, and the only worth-while solution is to dig the plant and replant in a humusy material such as was recommended in the paragraph on soils.

Overall yellowing of the foliage may be caused by an improperly drained soil and a consequent reduction of oxygen at the root zone. The degree of yellowing differs from that caused by an alkaline soil in that the leaf is yellow all over, including the veins. The remedy is obvious, namely, to provide better drainage either by tiling or by removing the plant to a more suitable location. Too much light will also cause a yellowing of the foliage, particularly on the larger leaved hybrids as the Loderis, Dr. Stocker, etc.

The failure of plants to form flower buds is sometimes encountered. In the case of Loderi, Gill's Crimson, Faggetter's Favorite, Beauty of Littleworth, etc., buds are not produced until the plants are several years old. This is a normal situation and due to heritable characters. Too much overhead shade may cause a lack of flowering wood to be formed and in its place promote a leggy thin growth. Some hybrids may give an abundance of flowers one year and the next year form only growing buds. This condition can be overcome by partially disbudding in the early spring, allowing one flower bud to remain per square foot of leaf area. This will insure an even show of flowers from one year to the next.

If the cultural methods suggested under the various paragraphs are carefully followed, there should be little difficulty in growing Rhododendrons successfully. Once properly established in a suitable soil they demand little attention outside of an abundance of water during the growing period.

LANDSCAPING

With the increase in number of Rhododendron hybrids, the gardener has been allowed a great deal more latitude in his choice of suitable locations for their culture, **Dwarf types** such as **Carmen**, **Moonstone**, **Humming Bird** and **Pemakoense** are excellent subjects for the rock garden where they will thrive provided they are not planted on a south facing slope in full sun. Low informal hedges of **Bowbells**, **Cilpinense**, or **Blue Tit** would make attractive boundaries between garden areas. The **Lady Chamberlain** varieties and related types make wonderful specimens when trained flat

against a protected wall. The **taller growing sorts**, as **Betty Wormald**, or **Mrs. Chas. Pearson**, could be utilized as screen plantings or as background material for the larger border. The **low growing varieties**, as **May Day**, **Fabia**, **Unique** and **Bowbells**, are supplying a long needed change in foundation plantings, and landscape architects are using them to good advantage on east and north aspects, or on the south and west when shade conditions warrant their use.

In the woodland garden the lavenders, blues, and mauves are most effective and varieties as **Mrs. Chas. Pearson**, **Van Nes Sensation**, **Mrs. E. C. Stirling**, and the forms of **Augustinii** show to advantage when shaded from direct sunlight. There are varieties suited to the smallest city garden or the largest country estate. The color range is almost complete, and includes creams and yellows, lavenders and blues, pinks in every shade, reds, crimsons, and scarlets and all the intermediate blends. Where Rhododendrons can be grown they stand unsurpassed as ornamental flowering shrubs on equal terms with the rose in beauty and popularity.

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CONDITIONS OF SALE

TERMS: Net cash.

DISCOUNTS: 5% on \$25.00 order or larger; 10% on \$50.00 order or larger.

PRICES: Net prices F.O.B. Salem. This catalog supersedes all other price lists. Please write for quantity quotations.

GUARANTEE: Our plants are guaranteed true to name, disease free and in the best possible condition. While we take every precaution to supply only first quality merchandise, we will not be responsible for error in packing or damage in shipment unless notified within six days of receipt of plants and in no event will be liable for more than the original purchase price.

SUBSTITUTIONS: We do not substitute unless so instructed by our customers; however, it would expedite shipping if customers would indicate their preference should substitutions be necessary.

TIME OF SHIPMENT: We begin shipping Rhododendrons in mid-September and continue until the last of April. Customers in the Pacific coastal area may receive their plants at any time during these months. Customers in the eastern United States are asked to indicate when they would prefer receipt of their order so that the plants do not arrive during inclement weather.

METHOD OF SHIPMENT: PLANTS WILL BE SHIPPED VIA EXPRESS COLLECT UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THERE IS NO CHARGE FOR PACKING ON ORDERS TOTALING \$5.00 OR MORE. ON ORDERS UNDER \$5.00 THERE IS A 50c PACKING CHARGE.



R. Exbury Azalea Cecile

EXBURY AZALEAS

When he commenced his work with deciduous Azaleas, the late Lionel de Rothschild chose to begin with the best and consequently purchased the choicest varieties of the Knaphill strain from Mr. Anthony Waterer. After years of intensive hybridization and careful selection, Mr. Rothschild developed what is now called the Exbury strain of deciduous Azaleas.

His years of patient labor have resulted in a group of Azaleas with a wide range from pure white, soft pastel shades to the fiery reds, oranges and deep yellows. The flowers are immeasurably superior to the mollis types and have broad petals, giving them a square look, and some of them measure 4 inches across each flower. They bloom a week or two later than the mollis types and the blossoms are carried in many flowered trusses. In the fall after the first touch of frost, the foliage becomes brilliant with shades of yellow and red.

HARDINESS RATING: Exbury Azaleas are quite hardy and should go to 15 degrees below zero. Customer reports show some growing at 20 and 25 degrees below.

TIME OF SHIPMENT: Exbury Azaleas will be shipped at the same time as Rhododendrons.

CULTURE: Same as for Rhododendron. While they may be grown in full sun, the flowers will last longer if the plants are given the benefit of some light overhead shade.

List of Varieties

The plants offered are vegetative propagations from the original named varieties from England. They are **NOT SEEDLINGS**.

BALLERINA: This is our favorite white. The flowers are large and frilled at the edges. A slight yellow stain in the throat.

12-15", 15-18", 18-21", 21-24"

BASILISK, A.M. 1934: Buds rich creamy yellow which open to deep cream with golden flare on upper petal. Large truss of 12-14 flowers. Frilled and fragrant.

12-15"

BEAULIEU: Buds deep salmon pink. Flowers soft salmon pink, paling with age. Deep orange zone on upper petal.

12-15", 15-18"

BERRYROSE, A.M.: Another popular variety of excellent habit and well formed trusses of from 14-16 flowers. The large square flowers are deep pink with a golden yellow flare.

12-15", 15-18"

BRAZIL: Flowers slightly frilled on the edges. Bright tangerine red, darkening with age. Many flowered trusses. A good variety.

12-15", 15-18", 18-21", 21-24"

BRIGHT STRAW: A pronounced dark yellow with a deeper yellow blotch. A clear yellow and vibrant.

12-15"

- CECILE:** The finest of all the large flowered pinks. Buds deep pink opening to salmon pink with a light yellow flaring in the throat. Each flower 4-5 inches across and fragrant. 12-15", 15-18"
- CORRINGE:** An unusually fine new variety with large fringed flowers of Indian red. 12-15"
- DRIFT:** A lovely pure white variety with compact habit and very free flowering. 12-15"
- FANCY FREE:** A very good light pink with yellow blotch. 12-15"
- FIREBALL:** A late flowering deep orange scarlet. One of the best deep reds. 12-15"
- FRILLS:** This is a most unusual variety with attractive semi-double flowers which are delightfully frilled and a rich glowing orange. 12-15"
- GALLIPOLI,** Pink form: Buds deep flesh flushing and striped rose crimson. Very large open flower, pale tangerine pink, flushed rose orange flare. 12-15"
- GEORGE REYNOLDS,** A.M. 1936: Flower buds deep greenish yellow flushed carmine. Open flowers enormous deep buttery yellow, greenish at the heart, very deep chrome yellow blotch. 12-15"
- GIBRALTAR:** Large fringed rich orange flowers flushed red. Rather frilly edge to petal. Buds very deep crimson orange. 12-15", 15-18"
- GIBRALTAR RED:** Same as above but much deeper red tones. 12-15"
- GOLDEN DREAM:** The last yellow to bloom, with dark green foliage this is an outstanding flower of golden yellow. 12-15", 15-18"
- GOLDEN SUNSET,** A.M. 1956: A Rothschild Azalea sold to J. Waterer, Sons & Crisp, Ltd. The flowers are a tulip yellow with an orange blotch. 12-15"
- HOTSPUR,** A.M. 1934: There are several forms. This one is a vivid nasturtium red with a golden flare. 12-15", 15-18"
- HOTSPUR YELLOW:** Buds yellow, green at base, tipped orange pink. Flowers very large, Chinese yellow. Central line of petal deeper, edges of petal slightly flushed orange pink. Chrome yellow blotch. 12-15", 15-18", 18-21", 21-24"
- KATHLEEN:** One of our favorites. The large flowers are carried in well shaped trusses with colors of apricot shaded salmon pink. 12-15", 15-18", 18-21", 21-24"
- KNIGHTHOOD,** A.M. 1943. Bright orange red, more orange on upper petal. Well shaped long graceful stamens, very dark buds. 12-15"
- MADELEINE:** Good sized flowers of pale pink with yellow flaring in the throat. 15-18"
- MARY CLAIRE:** Huge flowers, beautifully frilled and a lovely apple blossom pink with yellow flare in the throat. 15-18"
- OLD GOLD:** Beautifully shaped butterfly flowers of pale orange buff flushed and overlaid with rose, orange flare on petal. Good tight truss. 12-15"

- ORANGEADE:** Large flowers and trusses of pale orange to darker orange, slightly fringed. Very showy. 12-15", 15-18"
- OXYDOL:** Very large white with a few chrome yellow spots on upper petal, but fades to pure white with age. A large truss, good foliage habit. 12-15", 15-18"
- PINK BEAUTY:** Very small flowers by comparison. A light clear pink and a very heavy bloomer almost covering the shrub. The first pink of the many Exburys to bloom. 12-15"
- PRINCESS ROYAL:** Huge white flowers flushed pink with a yellow flare, a good tight truss. 12-15", 15-18"
- RED BRAZIL:** Like Brazil but a deeper red color to each flower and a larger truss. 12-15"
- RENNE:** This striking new variety is about as close as Mr. Rothschild came to a large flowered red. The color is a rich flame red. 12-15", 15-18", 18-21"
- SCARLET O'HARA:** The closest true red I have seen. Flowers are smaller but a good heavy bloomer. Leaves bright green and narrow. 12-15"
- STRAWBERRY ICE:** Buds deep salmon coral; flowers of pale flesh pink, heavily veined and netted a deeper shade. Upper petal a deeper color with a deep orange yellow flare. 12-15", 15-18"
- SUNSET BOULEVARD:** Medium pink color, large flowers and a good sized truss. 12-15"
- SUNSET PINK:** This is the pink of geranium lake in the lighter shade with a yellow suffusion on the upper petal. 12-15"
- SURPRISE:** The blossoms are really surprising with their immense size and beautiful shadings. The color is a golden apricot and the flowers are frilled and quite fragrant. 15-18"
- WHITE YELLOW EYE:** A robust growing Azalea with a large white flower and a deep yellow blotch on the upper petal, fragrant. 24"
- WRYNECK (Knaphill):** A bit lower growing shrub, a very good yellow with pink on the edges. 15-18"

All Plants Branched and Budded

12-15"	\$ 8.00
15-18"	10.00
18-21"	12.00
21-24"	14.00

More Rhododendrons are lost by planting too deep than any other reason.
Rhododendrons must have good sharp drainage.

HARDY EXBURY AZALEA SEEDLINGS

The seedling Azaleas that we offer were grown from hand-pollinated seed gathered from only the choice named varieties. We are offering field grown plants which will bloom this spring. While we cannot guarantee colors we will select plants from the different seedling beds so that a representative grouping is assured. From customer reports, we judge this strain to be hardy to 20 degrees below zero.

FIELD GROWN, BRANCHED, BUDDED:

12-15"—Three for \$ 7.95; Dozen for \$29.95, F.O.B. Salem, Oregon

15-18"—Three for \$11.95; Dozen for \$39.95, F.O.B. Salem, Oregon

Miscellaneous Selection of Deciduous Azaleas

VASEYI (Pink Shell Azalea): Native to mountains of western North Carolina; upright tall, early mid-season bloom. Flowers single 1½ to 2¼ inches, white to rose pink. Green throat and orange red dots at base of upper wings. Flowers are most attractive and have a delicate airy appearance. Hardy to 20 degrees below zero. **10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$7.00**

GHENT AZALEAS (seedlings): Upright tall, bloom in late May or June. The flowers are smaller. Generally fragrant. Color range is from yellow to red with some pinks. Rather slow growing, hardy to at least 15 degrees below zero. **15-18", 3 for \$9.50; 12 for \$30.00**

MOLLIS AZALEA (seedlings): Upright tall, bloom in April. Flowers are larger than Ghents with colors from yellow to salmon-orange. Hardy to about zero degrees. **15-18", 3 for \$9.50; 24", 3 for \$11.95**

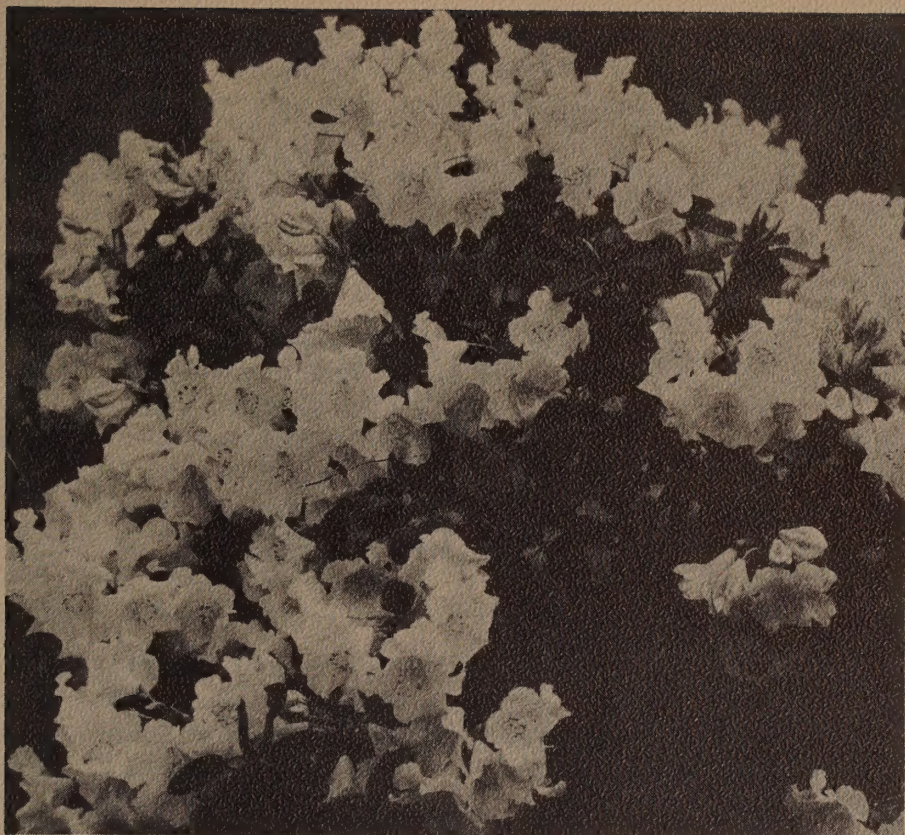
species POUKHANENSE (Korean Azalea): Seedlings of one of the hardiest of all evergreen azaleas. While classed as an evergreen it usually loses all or most of its leaves in colder climates. Spreading and low with larger 2" flowers of reddish violet with a reddish blotch. Ours are grown in full sun. Hardy to at least zero. **12-15" \$4.00**



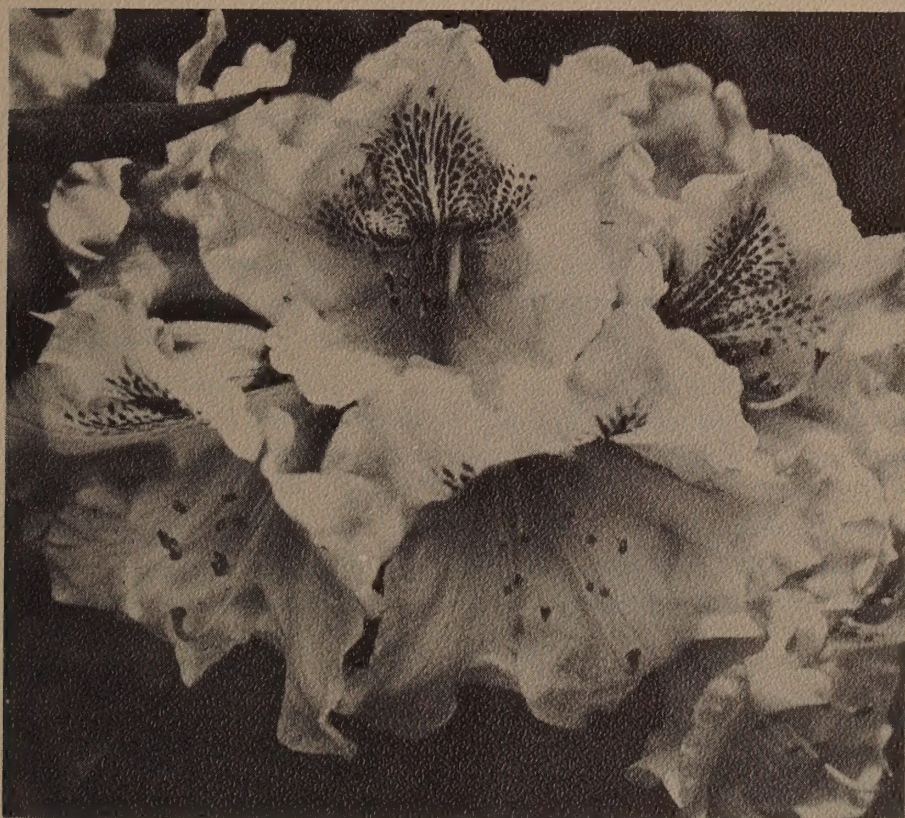
R. Susan



R. Mrs. P. D. Williams



R. Olympic Lady



R. Mrs. Betty Robertson

RHODODENDRONS

ALL RHODODENDRON PRICES F.O.B. SALEM

This general list includes both hybrids and species. See pages 38 and 39 for Landscape collections.

The hybrids and species listed are not just a named variety but selected forms or clones which in general have larger flower, better color or neater habit. You will note that most have an F.C.C., A.M. or P.A. awards and those so listed all came originally from the specific plant which received such an award.

An obvious observation at the International Rhododendron Conference this year was the growing interest in the species. These originally wild Rhododendrons were collected and then selected from all over the world and have many forms, shapes and colors somewhat different from the so-called Dutch hybrids. A species of proper size and in bloom can be breathtaking and offers the very best opportunity for bold or subtle color schemes which is the essence of good landscaping.

A. BEDFORD: F.C.C. 1958 May Zone 5
Large trusses of warm blue flowers with a deep rose, almost black
3/5 flare on upper petal. (8 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

species ABERCONWAYI May Zone 6
A selected clonal form. An open upright growing shrub with distinctive
5/3 heavy textured leaves. Flowers are white with a very flat saucer shape.
Trusses are full and rounded. Needs half shade. (3 feet) 6-8" \$3.95

ALICE: A.M. 1910 May Zone 6
Easy to grow and bearing large conical trusses of deep pink fading to
3/4 a lovely pale rose. (6 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

AMERICA: May Zone 4
A Dutch hybrid, very robust with spreading compact habit. Rounded
4/4 trusses of bright red. (5 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

ANGELO, EXBURY: F.C.C. June Zone 6
A robust hybrid with very attractive foliage. Tall truss of 12 flowers
5/4 each 5½" wide, pale blush pink with greenish markings in the throat.
(6 feet) 12-15" \$7.50

ANTOON VAN WELIE: May Zone 4
Strong grower and handsome foliage. Large pure deep pink flowers in
3/3 a good sized upright truss. Will take full sun in the northwest. (5 feet)
8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

ARTHUR J. IVENS: A.M. 1944 April Zone 5
A dwarf compact grower like Bow Bells but with larger leaves and
3/5 flowers. Shallow, bell shaped flowers 3 inches wide. Persian rose.
(3-4 feet) 8-10" \$4.95; 10-12" \$5.95;
12-15" \$6.95; 15-18" \$7.95

AUGFAST:		April	Zone 6
3/5	A delightful small shrub with lovely blue flowers. Very compact and dense. Looks best in light shade. (3 feet)	8-10" \$3.95; 10-12" \$4.95	
species AUGUSTINII EXBURY:		May	Zone 7
4/5	A compact flowering shrub 6 feet high and 4 feet wide. The 2½ inch light blue flowers almost cover the shrub. Landscape architects love to use them both for form and color.	10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95	
species AUGUSTINII TONERCOURT:		May	Zone 7
4/5	The true Toner court form. A more Robust grower than the preceding and the flowers slightly larger with much warmer blue hues.	10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95	
AZOR:		June	Zone 6
4/3	We have selected this form as the most desirable. Large salmon pink trumpets with some yellow overcast deep in the throat (6-8 feet)	8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95	
BEAUTY OF LITTLEWORTH: F.C.C. 1953		May	Zone 6
4/4	This strong growing Griffithianum hybrid has handsome foliage and large conical trusses of white flowers which are attractively speckled garnet red (8 feet)	8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95	
BETTY WORMALD: A.M. 1935		May	Zone 6
3/4	Large flowers on a good truss. The carmine pink flowers have darker markings on the upper petals. (6 feet)	8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95	
BIBIANI: A.M. 1934		May	Zone 6
4/3	An excellent upright shrub with good dark green foliage. Deep blood red flowers on a rounded truss. (6 feet)	8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95	
BLUE BIRD: A.M. 1943		May	Zone 6
4/5	One of the newest dwarfs and a beautiful clear blue flower. Makes a splendid low border for patio or foreground planting. (3 feet)	8-10" \$3.95; 10-12" \$4.75	
BLUE DIAMOND: F.C.C. 1939		April	Zone 6
5/5	One of the finest blue flowering shrubs in existence. Moderate compact growth. The violet blue flowers are very showy for rock garden, border or woodland settings. (3 feet)	8-10" \$3.95; 10-12" \$4.95	
BLUE PETER: F.C.C.		May	Zone 5
4/5	Unexcelled in its color class. Spreading habit rarely exceeding 5 feet in height with much greater width. The rich green foliage provides a splendid contrast for the large rounded trusses of pale lavender blue flowers with flare of purple in the centers.	8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.25; 12-15" \$6.25; 15-18" \$7.25	
BONFIRE: A.M. 1933		May	Zone 6
3/3	Large trusses containing up to 20 flowers of bright, deep red. Easy to grow and good habit. (6 feet)	8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95	

- BO-PEEP:** A.M. 1935 March Zone 7
A delightful little plant with attractive foliage and compact habit.
- 3/4 Creamy flowers with a yellow flare. A charming companion for Bric-A-Brac and Cilpinense. (4 feet) 8-10" \$3.95; 10-12" \$4.75
- BOW BELLS:** A.M. 1935 May Zone 6
Neat rounded leaves and graceful bell shaped flowers of rich pink. The
- 4/5 young growth which follows is a striking bronze. Compact rounded shrub. (4 feet) 8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.75; 12-15" \$6.75
- BRIC-A-BRAC:** A.M. 1945 March Zone 7
A dainty shrub for the smaller garden. Looks well tubbed for the patio.
- 3/3 Large flat white flowers in pairs. Their beauty is enhanced by chocolate colored anthers. (3 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$5.25; 12-15" \$6.25
- BRITANNIA:** F.C.C. 1937 June Zone 6
Strong grower. Large leaves, compact, spreading and rounded habit.
- 5/5 Flowers 12 to 14 in rounded truss of bright crimson red. A very good garden plant. (4 feet) 8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.75; 12-15" \$7.00; 15-18" \$8.50
- BROUGHTONII-AUREUM:** F.C.C. 1935 May Zone 6
An Azaleadendron of great merit. Bushy plant producing an abundance
- 3/3 of rounded trusses with yellow flowers and darker marking on upper petals. A splendid contrast planted with Purple Splendor. (4 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- BUTTERFLY:** A.M. 1940 April Zone 6
Smaller rounded leaves with a rounded growth habit. Flowers very
- 3/3 pale yellow, faintly spotted red. (4 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95
- species CALOPHYTUM:** April Zone 4
These are seedlings from a very good specimen from the Barto collection. Makes a good small stocky tree, open growing but of good shape. 10-14" leaves. Flowers white or pink with red blotch and cup shaped. A fine tight truss. One of the best foliage plants and hardiest of the large leafed species. Give shade and protect from wind. Growing well in Long Island, New York area. (4 feet) 10-12" \$5.50
- species CAMPYLOGYNUM:** June Zone 6
The Stevenson clonal form. A compact upright growing dwarf. Light
- 3/3 green leaves oval shaped. Flowers bell shaped and plum purple in cluster of 2 or 3. Needs light shade. A charming Alpine. (1 foot) 6-8" \$4.50
- CARITA:** A.M. 1945 April Zone 6
A lovely new hybrid with trusses of 12 to 13 large flowers which are
- 5/5 widely funnel shaped and a delightful shade of pale primrose yellow. Rounded medium green leaves are showy. (5 feet) 8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50; 15-18" \$7.50

- CARMEN:** May Zone 6
 One of the best new dwarfs. Very ornamental low spreading shrub.
 4/4 Flowers deep red, leaves deep green and shiny. Would look well in a raised tub to get a horizontal view of its Bonzai like habit (1 foot)
 8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.25;
 12-15" \$6.25; 15-18" \$7.25
- species CATAWBIENSE ALBUM** May Zone 4
 Hardy to 25 degrees below zero. Compact habit and excellent foliage.
 3/4 Rounded trusses opening blush and becoming pure white. (4 feet)
 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95
- C. B. VAN NES:** April Zone 6
 Upright habit and good foliage. Waxy trusses of dark scarlet flowers.
 4/5 Easy to grow. (5 feet) 8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.25; 12-15" \$6.25
- species CHASMANTHUM:** April Zone 7
 A selected clonal form with bluish pink flowers in cluster of 3 to 4. An
 4/4 upright shrub taking full sun in the west. (5 feet) 21-24" \$9.00
- CHINA: A.M. 1948** May Zone 6
 A beautiful plant with handsome foliage and large leaves. Tall trusses of pale yellow ochre. Flowers have a conspicuous red marking in the throat. (7 feet)
 10-12" \$6.50; 12-15" \$7.50; 15-18" \$9.00
- CILPINENSE: A.M. 1927** April Zone 7
 A low growing hybrid with clean looking foliage. Heavy bloomer with
 4/4 shell pink funnel shaped flowers. (3 feet) 8-10" \$3.95; 10-12" \$4.75
- CORONA: A.M. 1911** April-May Zone 6
 Tall trusses of coral pink combined with a low spreading habit make
 5/3 this a first class dwarf rhododendron. (4 feet)
 8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.75;
 12-15" \$7.00; 15-18" \$8.50
- COUNTESS OF DERBY: F.C.C. 1877** May Zone 6
 A superb hybrid. Strong growing with excellent foliage and large
 3/4 trusses of rose pink flowers which are attractively marked on the upper lobes. (6 feet)
 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- COWSLIP: A.M. 1937** May Zone 6
 A low rounded plant with rounded leaves medium green. Creamy bell
 4/4 shaped flowers suffused pink and very freely produced. (4 feet)
 10-12" \$7.50; 12-15" \$8.50
- CRIMSON GLORY:** June Zone 6
 A very long heavy bloomer and will take full sun in the west. Very
 4/4 good shape and habit with medium size trusses of deep crimson flowers. (5 feet) 8-10" \$4.75
- CUNNINGHAM'S WHITE:** May Zone 4
 A very hardy white with a greenish yellow blotch. The plant is of good
 3/3 habit and good clean green leaves. (5 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95

- CYNTHIA:** May Zone 6
 This has no F.C.C. but has certainly been the people's choice for about
 3/3 50 years. Does well in full sun in northwest. Strong growth and large
 trusses of rosy red flowers. (6 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- DAMARIS:** A.M. 1948 May Zone 6
 One of the best pale yellows. Requires some shade to be seen at its
 4/3 best. Round trusses, medium compact habit. (4 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- DAVID:** F.C.C. 1939 May Zone 6
 This bears a striking resemblance to Earl of Athlone but has a much
 4/4 superior growth habit. Trusses are round, tight and an intense blood
 red in color. (5 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- DAMOZEL:** A.M. 1948 June Zone 5
 A first class garden plant. It forms flowers at an early age and has
 4/3 large dome shaped trusses containing 17 rosy red flowers. (4 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- DAYDREAM:** A.M. 1940 May Zone 6
 This is the biscuit form from Exbury. Buds deep pink and as they open
 3/3 the interior of the flower turns to a biscuit color. A charming contrast.
 (4 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- species DAVIDSONIANUM PINK EXBURY:** F.C.C. 1955 April Zone 6
 A very attractive shrub. The flowers are produced freely in clusters of
 5/4 three and are a lovely shade of clear pink. The exceptionally long an-
 thers give a charming effect. Without doubt one of the most beautiful
 species. (6 feet) 10-12" \$5.00
- DIANE:** April Zone 6
 A larger shrub with large shiny deep green leaves. Medium large truss-
 4/3 es of creamy yellow flowers. (7 feet) 10-12" \$5.75; 12-15" \$6.75
- DIDO:** May Zone 6
 A slow growing compact hybrid with numerous orange yellow bells
 3/4 which have a suffusion of pink. Dainty and could be used with Blue
 Tit for contrast of color and foliage. (3 feet) 6-8" \$3.95; 8-10" \$4.75
- ELIZABETH:** April Zone 6
 A notable introduction from Great Britain. Exceptionally free flower-
 5/5 ing. A rounded shrub with more spread than height. Trusses contain
 3-6 flowers and occur in the axils as well as the terminals. Each flow-
 er is 3½" wide and a deep red in color. One of our favorites. (4 feet)
 8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50
- ETHEL:** F.C.C. 1940 April Zone 6
 Very compact and very dwarf. The flowers are quite fleshy and deep
 4/4 blood red. A good item for the rock garden and a very neat grower.
 (2 feet) 6-8" \$4.50; 8-10" \$6.00

FABIA:

May Zone 7

The Fabia varieties listed below are clonal forms and not seedlings.

- 3/4 They differ only in flower color. They are low, spreading with graceful trusses of 6-8 pendant flowers, 2½" long and 3" wide. The blooms literally cover the plant. Both varieties:

8-10" \$4.00; 10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.00

Fabia ROMAN POTTERY:

Pale Orange with coppery lobes.

Fabia TANGERINE:

Vermilion shaded geranium lake and poppy red.

FAGGETER'S FAVORITE: A.M. 1955 April Zone 6

An excellent Rhododendron that is very hard to find. A large truss of

- 5/5 cream colored flowers flushed pink. The upper petal speckled bronze. Deliciously scented. A must with your Loderis and Naomis. (5 feet)

10-12" \$6.50; 12-15" \$7.50

FORTUNE: (Grex) April Zone 7

Rothschilds cross of Falconeri x Sinogrande grown from Exbury seed.

- 5/5 Very large leaves of gray-green with a light fuzz coating of wool. Large trusses with up to 24 flowers of creamy yellow and a magenta blotch. (7 feet)

10-12" \$6.50

GLOWING EMBERS: June Zone 7

The foliage a dull green. The spread equal to height. Flowers of excellent substance. Brilliant dark geranium scarlet carried in trusses of

- 4/3 10-12 blossoms. (5 feet)

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.75;

12-15" \$5.75; 15-18" \$6.75;

species GYMNOCARPUM: A.M. 1940 April Zone 6

The Exbury form of this species is a charming dwarf shrub with round-

- 4/3 ed trusses of 10 rich crimson funnel shaped flowers. Compact habit and deep green foliage. (2 feet)

10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50

species HAEMATODES: Exbury seedlings April Zone 6

A dwarf species from southwest China. Regarded by British breeders

- 4/4 as a parent for a new race of dwarf hybrids. Compact habit with dull green felted leaves and large crimson bell shaped flowers. (3 feet)

10-12" spread \$5.50; 12-15" spread \$6.50

HAWK BEAULIEU: May Zone 6

A very fine sulphur yellow. Cuttings from the original Exbury plant.

- 4/3 Excellent foliage and habit. (5 feet)

10-12" \$7.50; 12-15" \$8.50;

15-18" \$9.50; 18-21" \$10.50

species HIPPOPHAEOIDES. April Zone 5

These plants grown from seed. A spreading shrub from China. Leaves

- 3/3 gray green to 1" long. Flowers light blue widely tube shaped in cluster of 4-8. Often blooms again sparingly until frost. The Royal Horticulture Society Book of Great Britain says a must for every garden. We like it too and very hardy. (3 feet)

12-15" \$4.50

species IMPEDITUM: A.M. 1944 April Zone 5

A selected form of this fine dwarf species. Spreading habit and very

- 4/4 dense with small bluish green leaves. Free flowering with myriads of purple blue flowers. Takes full sun in the west. A larger plant tubbed for the patio makes an interesting conversation piece. (2 feet)

8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.25; 12-15" \$6.00

- ISTAR:** April Zone 6
 Another unusual Rhododendron from Exbury with nice dark green
 4/4 leaves and excellent habit. A heavy bloomer with a good dark yellow
 bloom striped pink. (4 feet) 12-15" \$7.50
- JAIPUR:** March Zone 7
 An unusual Rhododendron with rounded leaves and branches some-
 4/4 what tiered. A very low growing dwarf from Exbury with nodding bell
 shaped flowers of deep crimson. Ideal for patio use. (2-3 feet)
 8-10" \$5.50
- JAN DEKENS:** May Zone 6
 A strong growing Dutch hybrid with beautiful foliage. Leaves dark
 3/3 green, long and wider than the usual. High trusses of rich pink flowers
 further enhanced by fringed edges. (6 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- JEAN MARIE MONTAGUE:** May Zone 6
 A medium rounded shrub with dark green leaves. In our estimation
 3/5 one of the best garden plants in the Genus. Rounded trusses of bright
 crimson flowers. Very showy. (5 feet) 8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.50;
 12-15" \$6.50; 15-18" \$7.50
- JOCK:** May Zone 6
 An excellent small hybrid of notable ancestry. Makes a compact shrub
 3/4 3 feet high and 6 feet wide. Each truss contains 6-8 flowers which are
 bell shaped, dark pink with a suggestion of orange in the throat.
 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- LADY BERRY: F.C.C. 1940** May Zone 7
 One of the new Exbury introductions which is quite a departure from
 5/4 the conventional hybrid. It has an erect habit and rounded bright ar-
 omatic leaves. The gracefully pendant trusses are made up of 8 fleshy
 tubular flowers, each 3 inches long and wide. The color is rose opal
 on the inside and Jasper Red outside. Excellent for espalier or tubbing.
 (5 feet) 10-12" \$7.50
- LADY BLIGH: A.M. 1934** May Zone 6
 A very robust hybrid with built up trusses of large strawberry red
 3/4 flowers which become a rich pink with white centers. (5 feet)
 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- LADY CHAMBERLAIN:** May Zone 7
 This hybrid and its varieties offer a distinct break in Rhododendron
 4/4 hybrids. Blue green smooth foliage. Flowers are carried in pendulous
 trusses of from 6-8 waxy tubes 3 inches long and flaring to 2 inches
 wide. An excellent plant to train against a protected wall for beauty
 and hardiness. (5 feet) 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- Lady Chamberlain CHELSEA:** Orange pink tubes.
Lady Chamberlain GLEAM: Orange yellow, crimson tipped petals.
- LADY CLEMENTINE MITFORD:** May Zone 5
 A hardy hybrid with attractive gray green leaves. Tight trusses of
 3/4 peach pink flowers. (4 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

LEO: A.M.

May Zone 6

- Two notable parents were combined by the late Lionel de Rothschild to produce a stunning red hybrid with trusses composed of 20-24 flowers. The color is a rich crimson scarlet and the heavy texture of the petals gives this new hybrid a lasting quality and vibrant color. (5 feet) **10-12" \$9.50**

LITTLE JOE:

April Zone 6

- A prostrate dwarf hybrid with small rounded medium green leaves and currant red flowers. (2 feet) **4-6" \$4.50; 6-8" \$5.50**

LODERI:

May Zone 7

- The entire Loderi group includes the most spectacular hybrids in cultivation. The flowers are all very large measuring up to 6 and 7 inches in diameter. All are deliciously fragrant. They need protection from strong winds and hot sun. (7 feet) All varieties:

10-12" \$6.50; 12-15" \$7.50

Loderi KING GEORGE: Giant trusses of ivory white.

Loderi PINK DIAMOND: F.C.C. 1914. Huge blush pink flowers.

Loderi SUPERLATIVE: Giant flowers white, interior flushed pale yellow.

Loderi VENUS: Hugh trusses of shell pink flowers.

LODER'S WHITE: A.M. 1911

May Zone 7

- Considered the best white in cultivation for general garden use. Good habit and foliage. The truss is well formed and the large frilled flowers open with a tinge of pink and change to silvery white. (5 feet)

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;**12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95****LUCKY STRIKE:**

May Zone 7

- I saw this bloom for the first time this year. A striking deep pink with flowers a full 4" across, very deep funnel shaped. A very good late bloomer. (5 feet) **10-12" \$7.50; 12-15" \$8.50; 15-18" \$9.50**

species LUTESCENS: F.C.C. 1938

April Zone 7

- This is a clone from the F.C.C. plant at Exbury. In the spring the foliage is a bronze red and becomes green as the season advances. The flowers are primrose yellow with light green spots on upper petals. To me a very symbolic plant at Easter tide. (5 feet)

8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;**12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95****species MACABEANUM:**

March Zone 7

- Seed from Exbury. A tree Rhododendron. Leatherly leaves up to 12" long and 8 inches wide. Grayish white, wooly indumentum. Flowers yellow with purplish spots at base. Bell shaped with tight trusses of many flowers. Needs full shade. One of the very best if your zone permits. (5 feet) **6-8" \$4.50; 8-10" \$5.50**

MADAM MASSON:

May Zone 5

- A first class garden hybrid for colder climates. The tall conical trusses are compact and made up of many pure white flowers with a distinctive yellow flare on the upper petal. (5 feet) **8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;**

12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

- MARGARET DUNN v. GOLDEN BELL:** May Zone 6
 Outstanding and a lovely color combination. The trusses contain from
 4/3 8-9 flowers which are 3 inches long, widely funnel shaped. Apricot
 in the tube and flushed shell pink on the lobes. (5 feet)
 8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50
- MARGARET DUNN TALISMAN:** May Zone 6
 Another clonal form and named after the Talisman rose which it re-
 3/3 sembles in color. (5 feet)
 8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50;
 12-15" \$6.50; 15-18" \$7.50
- MARINUS KOSTER:** F.C.C. 1948 May Zone 6
 This is one of the best of the Pink Pearl types. Handsome foliage, a
 4/3 strong robust growth, topped by huge masses of large deep pink flow-
 ers with soft brown markings in the throat. (6 feet)
 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- MARS:** F.C.C. 1935 May Zone 5
 A wonderful true dark red with large tight rounded trusses. The foliage
 4/4 is deep green and the habit compact. A truss of Mars took the Best
 Truss Award in the Portland Show this year. (4 feet)
 8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.75;
 12-15" \$7.00; 15-18" \$8.50
- MAY DAY:** A.M. 1932 May Zone 7
 A low growing spreading shrub and a natural for foundation planting.
 4/4 Ultimately 3 feet in height and a spread of over 6 feet. Dark green
 felted leaves. Graceful trusses of waxy cerise scarlet flowers which
 literally cover the plant. 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95
- MICHAEL WATERER:** May Zone 5
 A hardy low growing hybrid of proven merit. A good truss of dark red
 3/3 flowers. (4 feet)
 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95
- MOONSTONE:** April Zone 6
 In its class the best dwarf yellow. A rounded compact shrub. Rounded
 5/5 medium green leaves. The dainty cup shaped flowers are pink as they
 open but quickly turn to a creamy butter yellow. A heavy bloomer.
 (3 feet)
 8-10" \$4.95; 10-12" \$5.95; 12-15" \$6.95
- MOTHER OF PEARL:** A.M. 1930 May Zone 6
 A beautiful sport from the old favorite Pink Pearl. Its flowers are
 3/3 carried in large trusses and open a pale blush, then turn a pure white.
 (6 feet)
 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- MRS. BETTY ROBERTSON:** May Zone 6
 A striking hybrid of medium compact growth. Rounded trusses of huge
 4/4 open cup shaped flowers. Each blossom fully 4 inches wide. A rich
 yellow with carmine markings in the interior. (4 feet)
 8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.75;
 12-15" \$7.00; 15-18" \$8.50

- MRS. CHAS. E. PEARSON:** F.C.C. 1955 May Zone 6
Immense flowers of smoky bluish mauve spotted burnt sienna. This
4/4 lovely variety has dark green foliage and becomes a large shrub. (6
feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- MRS. E. C. STERLING:** A.M. 1906 May Zone 6
A griffithianum hybrid of good habit. The tight cone shaped trusses
3/3 have flowers of blush pink changing to a pleasing shade of pale lilac.
(5 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- MRS. FURNIVAL:** F.C.C. 1948 May Zone 5
The striking flowers borne in round tight trusses are clear pink with
5/5 distinctive crimson flare on the upper petal. Habit is compact with
good looking foliage. (4 feet) 8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.75; 12-15" \$6.75
- MRS. G. W. LEAK:** F.C.C. 1934 May Zone 6
A stunning hybrid of erect growth habit with dull green foliage. Large
5/4 conical trusses are an exciting shade of deep pink and the upper pet-
als are marked deeper with a suggestion of brown purple to the flare.
(5 feet) 8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.75;
12-15" \$6.75; 15-18" \$7.75
- MRS. P. D. WILLIAMS:** A.M. 1936 May Zone 5
A vigorous grower and very showy in bloom. Large built up trusses of
3/3 ivory white flowers with brownish flares on the upper lobe. Quite
hardy. (5 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- MRS. W. C. SLOCOCK:** A.M. 1929 May Zone 6
This is a dwarf compact hybrid with a very neat habit. The trusses are
4/4 compact, rounded and contain many apricot pink flowers which shade
to creamy yellow. (4 feet) 12-15" \$6.75; 15-18" \$7.75
- NAOMI.** April Zone 5
The clonal forms of Naomi are considered the finest group of hybrids
to come from Exbury. They have a neat, sturdy habit and resemble the
Loderis in appearance. Unlike them, however, they are compact in
habit with smaller leaves and are hardier. Trusses rounded, composed
of 9-10 flowers. The flowers are individually fully 5 inches wide.
Sweet scented. (5 feet) All varieties: 10-12" \$6.50; 12-15" \$7.50
- 4/4 **Naomi A.M.:** Flowers edged pink, deeper yellow throat.
5/5 **Naomi EXBURY:** Flowers soft rosy pink suffused pale biscuit yellow.
5/4 **Naomi GLOW:** Flowers bright pink.
4/4 **Naomi NAUTILUS:** Flowers pale pink, frilled edge. Cream inside and
veined rosy mauve.
- PINK PARFAIT:** P.A. 1961 May Zone 4
An Azaleadendron, brand new and very hardy. A good truss of vivid
5/5 pink. Very showy. Has been to 20 degrees below and bloomed. Very
good growth habit and a bonus fall showing of reddish bronze leaves.
The first release of this plant. (4 feet) Well budded.
12-15" \$9.50; 15-18" \$11.00

- PINK PEARL: F.C.C. 1900** May Zone 6
A very popular medium tall grower. Huge trusses of lovely rose pink
3/3 flowers. (6 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- OLYMPIC LADY:** May Zone 6
A charming new dwarf hybrid which resembles Bow Bells with neat
4/4 rounded leaves and compact growth, however, the flowers are quite a
bit larger. Fully 4 inches across, shallow cup shaped and very attrac-
tive when fully open. Chosen as the outstanding Rhododendron for 1961
by the Portland Rhododendron Society. (4 feet)
6-8" \$4.50; 8-10" \$5.50; 10-12" \$6.50
- PRINCESS JULIANA:** May Zone 6
Good habit and clean dark green leaves. A very tall truss and large
4/4 flowers of light pink, deeper on the outer edges and ruffled or frilled
on the edges. (5 feet) 10-12" \$4.75; 12-15" \$5.75
- PURPLE SPLENDOR: A.M. 1931** June Zone 5
The finest purple in cultivation. The wavy edged flowers are a rich
5/4 deep purple with a dark mark on the upper petal. Very compact shrub.
(4 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- QUEEN OF HEARTS. A.M. 1949** April Zone 7
Handsome deep green rounded leaves and sturdy medium compact
4/4 habit. The dome shaped trusses of deep crimson flowers are marked
with black spots on the upper petals. A rich, beautiful hybrid. (5 feet)
10-12" \$5.75; 12-15" \$6.75
- RACIL:** April Zone 5
A happy combination of two fine species with clusters of apple blossom
4/2 pink flowers. A fine low shrub and quite hardy. (3 feet)
8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50
- species RACEMOSUM:** April Zone 5
A semi-dwarf form of good habit with many apple blossom pink floral
3/4 clusters along the stems. A delightful shrub for spring bloom. (4 feet)
8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50
- RADIUM:** May Zone 7
The dome shaped trusses contain from 14-16 flowers of bright gerani-
um scarlet. Their substance is excellent and the flowers quite weather
4/3 resistant. A dense rounded shrub. (4 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- RAINBOW:** April Zone 6
A very heavy robust grower with good habit and shiny leaves. A good
3/4 truss of pink with darker edged petals. (5 feet)
8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95
- ROMANY CHAL: F.C.C.** June Zone 7
A medium growing hybrid with deep green handsome leaves and full
4/4 rounded trusses of rich crimson scarlet flowers. A very good late dark
red. (5 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

More Rhododendrons are lost by planting too deep than any other reason.
Rhododendrons must have good sharp drainage.

ROSEUM ELEGANS:

May Zone 4

- A vigorous growing and very hardy hybrid. Medium green leaves of good habit. Flowers are rosy lilac.
- 3/2 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

species RUBIGINOSUM: P.A.

May Zone 4

- The Finch clonal form. A good clear pink, funnel shaped blossom.
- 4/4 Trusses of 4-8 flowers. An upright species of good habit. Needs half shade. (5-6 feet)
- 10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50; 15-18" \$7.50

RUSSAUTINII:

April Zone 6

- This cross between two four-star species makes a small upright shrub with rich blue flowers produced in abundance. A very vibrant color. (4 feet)
- 5/4 8-10" \$3.95; 10-12" \$4.75;
12-15" \$5.75; 15-18" \$6.75

SAPPHO:

May Zone 5

- A hardy, vigorous plant with dark green leaves and rounded trusses of white flowers which have a conspicuous dark spot in the throat. (6 feet)
- 3/3 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

SAPPHIRE:

March Zone 6

- A very good light blue dwarf suitable for the rock garden or patio.
- 4/4 Dense and compact with small leaves. (1½ feet)
- 6-8" \$3.75; 8-10" \$4.50;

SUSAN: F.C.C. 1954

May Zone 5

- This is a Campanulatum hybrid with rounded trusses of lavender blue and very attractive deep green leaves. One of the very best large flowered blues. Very complimentary to the newer yellow Rhododendron.
- 5/4 8-10" \$5.50; 10-12" \$6.50

TALLY HO: F.C.C. 1933

June Zone 7

- Where temperatures permit this outstanding hybrid is a must. The flowers are bright scarlet. The color of a Huntsman's coat. Good bushy habit. (5 feet)
- 4/3 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95.
12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95

TEMPLE BELLE:

April Zone 6

- A dwarf hybrid which rarely attains 3 feet in height. Its rounded leaves and compact habit combined with the rich pink, open bell shaped flowers make this a very attractive shrublet.
- 4/5 8-10" \$5.50

TESSA: A.M. 1935

April Zone 6

- A charming dwarf from Towercourt. The deep green leaves are reminiscent of Praecox. The flowers begin as rosy purple but when fully open are a beautiful rose pink, just like miniature trusses of the large hybrid Alice. One of the finest dwarf Rhododendrons in cultivation. (3 feet)
- 4/4 6-8" \$4.50; 8-10" \$5.50

TESSA ROZA: A.M. 1953

April Zone 6

- Foliage and habit of Tessa. Flowers in 3s or 4s. varying shades of deep rosy pink against a pale background. Upper segment spotted deep carmine. (3 feet)
- 4/4 8-10" \$5.50; 10-12" \$6.50

- TRILBY:** May Zone 5
 3/4 A low growing hardy hybrid with rounded trusses of deep crimson flowers which have a dark blotch in the throat. A slow grower with compact habit. Takes full sun in the west. (4 feet)
 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- UNIQUE: F.C.C. 1935** April Zone 6
 3/5 One of the neatest growing Rhododendrons in cultivation. Rounded leaves, compact habit and tight rounded trusses of deep cream flowers which are flushed apricot as they open. (4 feet)
 8-10" \$4.75; 10-12" \$5.75; 12-15" \$6.75
- VANESSA PASTEL: A.M. 1946** May Zone 7
 4/3 A clonal form of Vanessa which has delicately shaded flowers of creamy pink flushed apricot. Good foliage and habit. (4 feet)
 10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50
- VAN NES SENSATION:** May Zone 6
 4/3 The huge flowers 4 inches wide are delicately flushed lilac with a white center. Clean bright green leaves and large trusses make this a first class plant. (7 feet)
 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- species VILLOSUM:** May Zone 6
 3/4 This is the Towercourt clone. An upright compact shrub with lavender blue flowers and a yellow green blotch on upper petal. Flowers funnel shaped in trusses of three or four. Likes half shade. (3-4 feet)
 10-12" \$4.95; 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- VULCAN.** May Zone 5
 4/4 In our estimation one of the best all round red Rhododendrons for general garden use. Medium compact shrub with dark green pointed leaves and numerous rounded trusses of bright red flowers. Plants bud early and are easy to grow. (4 feet)
 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- WHITE SWAN: A.M. 1937** May Zone 7
 4/3 A fine hybrid with light green foliage and tall built up trusses of large flowers which are a lovely shell pink at first and become pure white when fully open. One of the finest white Rhododendrons. (6 feet)
 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.95;
 12-15" \$5.95; 15-18" \$6.95
- YELLOW HAMMER:** May Zone 6
 4/3 The Exbury form with pure golden yellow tubular flowers in clusters at the end of the terminals and small greyish green leaves. Upright habit. A most unusual shrublet which will combine well with Blue Diamond, Sapphire, etc. (3-4 feet) 8-10" \$4.25; 10-12" \$4.75; 12-15" \$5.75



R. Augfast



R. Fabia



Landscape Collections

Since Rhododendrons make a brilliant showing when planted en masse, we are offering these in groups at a reduced price to encourage their use as bold plantings in the garden.

LOW GROWING

BLUE BIRD—blue

BRIC-A-BRAC—white

CILPINENSE—pink

IMPEDITUM—blue

RACIL—pink

YELLOW HAMMER—yellow

Any three varieties of the above

ONE OF EACH — 3 plants 6-8" grade \$8.75

3 plants 8-10" grade \$10.75

MEDIUM GROWING

BLUE PETER—blue

DAMOZEL—rose red

FABIA—Salmon orange

JEAN MARIE MONTAGUE—
crimson

TRILBY—red

VULCAN—red

Any three varieties of the above

ONE OF EACH — 3 plants 10-12" grade \$14.00

3 plants 12-15" grade \$16.50

TALL GROWING

A. BEDFORD—blue

ALICE—pink

CYNTHIA—rose red

MRS. CHAS. PEARSON—
bluish mauve

SAPPHO—white

WHITE SWAN—white

Any three varieties of the above

ONE OF EACH — 3 plants 10-12" grade \$14.00

3 plants 12-15" grade \$16.50

Landscape Collections

HARDY HYBRIDS

A selection of first class hybrids which have withstood temperatures down to at least zero.

A. BEDFORD—blue

AMERICA—red

BLUE PETER—blue

CYNTHIA—rose red

MADAM MASSON—white

MICHAEL WATERER—dark red

PURPLE SPLENDOR—purple

SAPPHO—white

Any three varieties of the above

ONE OF EACH — 3 plants 8-10" grade \$12.00

3 plants 10-12" grade \$13.50

FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

Low growers to use under windows or as borders.

A. J. IVENS—rose

BLUE DIAMOND—blue

BOW BELLS—pink

ELIZABETH—red

JOCK—carmine

UNIQUE—yellow

Any three varieties of the above

ONE OF EACH — 3 plants 8-10" grade \$13.00

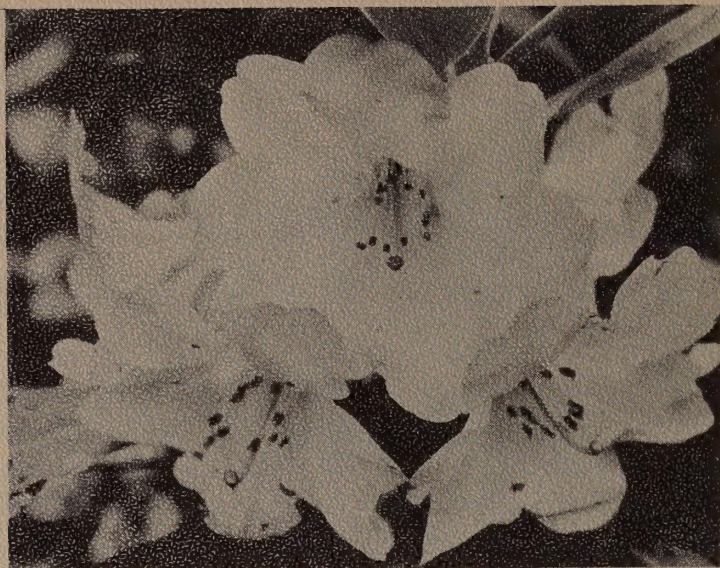
3 plants 10-12" grade \$14.50

SPECIAL ON R. IMPEDITUM

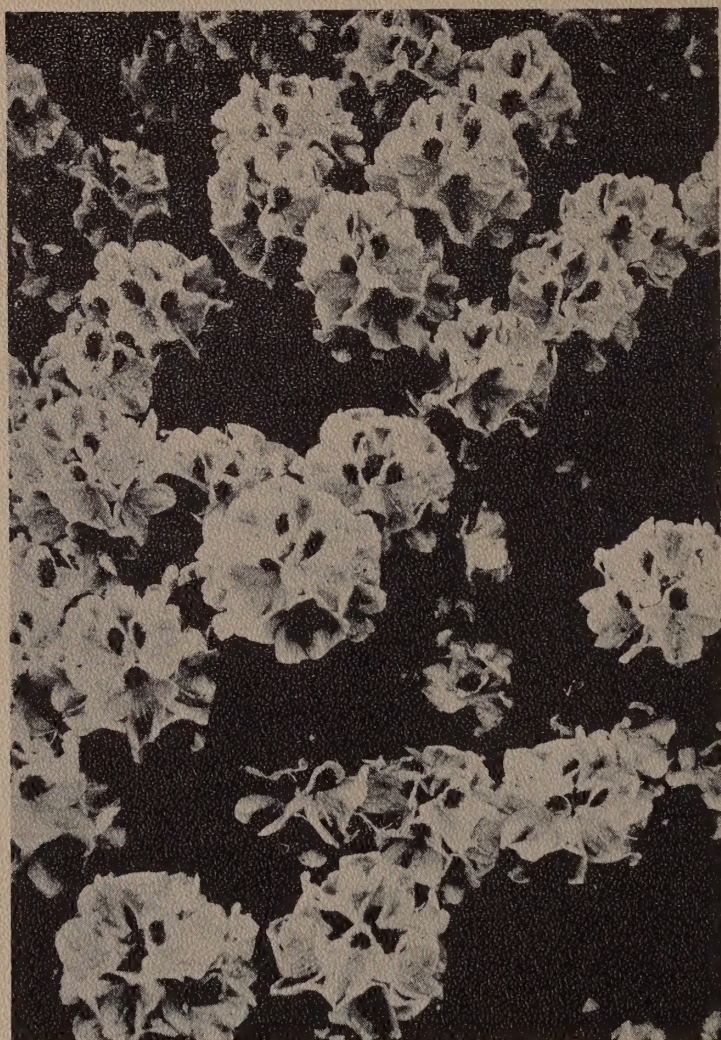
R. Impeditum, a good dwarf, blue. A grower on the Pacific Coast has a large surplus of these plants. They are healthy and a good shape. Here is your chance for a low Rhododendron border planting.

6-8" grade — \$ 1.65 each

12 for \$16.00



R. Naomi



R. Mrs. Furnival



R. Moonstone

R. Yellow Hammer



EVERGREEN AZALEAS

There is such a tremendous range of color and forms of Azaleas that the landscape possibilities are tremendous. They usually blend well with any planting and a collection of older plants affords excellent cut flowers. They require a minimum of care and their culture is identical to the Rhododendron. We have used them under and around our large Rhododendrons. All plants listed in all sizes should bloom this next spring.

GABLE HYBRIDS

These are generally considered the hardiest of the Evergreen Azaleas. Originally developed by the Dean of American Breeders, Mr. Joseph B. Gable of Stewartstown, Pennsylvania. They should go to zero degrees and below.

CAMEO: Flowers single, hose in hose, shell pink, upright, May bloom.
6-8", 8-10", 10-12"

CAROLINE GABLE: Flowers red, very heavy bloomer about Mothers Day, spreading to 4' high.
6-8", 18-21", 24"

ROSEBUD: Flowers double, hose in hose, pink. Like a Cecil Brunner rosebud, spreading, low, dense. Blooms about Mothers Day.
6-8", 8-10", 10-12", 12-15"

ROYALTY: Flowers single, orchid purple with reddish blotch. Blooms late April, spreading low to 4'.
8-10", 10-12", 15-18", 18-21", 21-24"

GLEN DALE HYBRIDS

These were developed by Mr. B. Y. Morrison of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. While there are over 400 named hybrids, we hope this small list will introduce you to the color possibilities and variety of plant habit. Easily hardy to 10 degrees above zero and possibly lower on some.

ANCHORITE: Single, rose pink with undertone of orange. Late April bloom, spreading to 4'.
6-8", 15-18", 18-21"

BUCCANEER: Single, frilled orange red flowers darker red on upper lobe. Blooms in mid-April. Must have shade. Spreading to 5'.
6-8", 8-10"

EVEREST: Flowers large white with yellow green blotch, mid-May bloom, spreading to 5'.
6-8", 8-10", 10-12"

GLAMOUR: Flowers large, single rose red. Late April, broad spreading.
6-8", 8-10", 10-12", 12-15", 15-18", 18-21"

GREETINGS: Large single flowers, coral rose, spreading to 4'. One of my favorites for bloom and dense spreading habit.
6-8", 15-18", 18-21", 21-24"

JUBILANT: Flowers in clusters of 2 to 3, 2 to 2½" across of dark red. Very rich. A robust dense bush to 6'. Late April bloom.
6-8"

SNOW CLAD: A large white with ruffled margins and a light green throat. Mid-May, broad spreading to 5'.
6-8", 8-10"

SHERWOOD HYBRIDS

Developed in Oregon and very hardy. Grown in New York to 10 degrees below zero.

SHERWOOD RED: Single flowers, blood red. Bloom will fade in too much sun. Spreading to 3' or 4'.

SHERWOOD ORCHID: Large flowers single, light orchid purple and darker blotch. April bloom. One of the best shaped Azaleas I have seen. Very dense and the spread is always much greater than the height. 6-8"

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species Azalea MUCRONATUM var. SEKIDERA:

We took a blue ribbon at the Portland Rhododendron show this year with ours. A 4 star May bloomer. Large white flower spotted crimson blooming in pairs or threes. This form sports a rose colored form with spots, a pure white and a white with lavender rose stripes. 2-3 foot in 10 years with greater spread. 8-10", 10-12", 12-15"

ROSAFLORA (Indica Hybrid): Syn. Balsminaefloreum

Very low spreading to 3'. Flowers double, about 40 petals, orange salmon blossoms. Late May bloom. Hardy to zero on older plants. 8-10", 10-12"

SWEETHEART SUPREME (Pericat Hybrid):

Only hardy to about 15 degrees above. A favorite where it can be grown. Excellent for forcing and for potted flowers in the house. Flowers semi-double, hose in hose and frilled. A camellia rose pink with a darker blotch. 8-10", 10-12"

HEXE (Sander Hybrid):

A May bloomer, flowers single, hose in hose, spiraea red, spreading, low dense. Hardy to about 15 degrees above zero. 8-10", 10-12"

CORAL BELLS (Kurume Azalea): Syn. Kirin

Hose in hose, coral pink with deeper center. Dense and low growing. Extremely showy, heavy bloomer. One of Wilson's 50. Older plants with protection will take 0 to 10 degrees above easily. 6-8"

GUMPO (Eriocarpum Hybrid):

Found growing prostrate on the beaches in Yakushima, Japan. Very dwarf dense, compact, slow growing. The best Azalea I have seen for habit and quality of leaves. The flowers are excellent and very large. Reported taking zero temperatures with ease in New Jersey.

GUMPO, White: Flowers single, frilled 2¾", white occasionally flecked pink. 6-8", 8-10", 10-12"

GUMPO, Pink: Flowers rose pink with deeper flecks. 6-8", 8-10", 10-12"

HINODEGIRI (Kurume Azalea): Syn. Mist of the Rising Sun

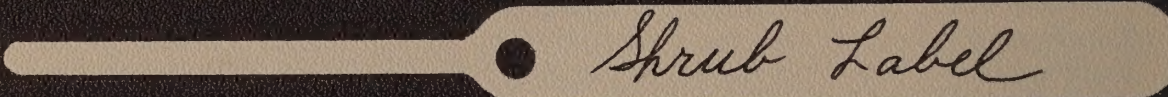
Also one of Wilson's 50 and still tops. Flowers of bright crimson and single. This is the most common evergreen azalea and one of the hardiest. Vivid flower, good dense compact habit and hardy to about 10 degrees above. **6-8"**

PRICE LIST

The grade size is based on both height and spread.

Size	Unit Price	3 of same size
6- 8"	\$1.50	\$ 4.00
8-10"	1.95	5.00
10-12"	2.25	6.00
12-15"	3.00	8.00
15-18"	3.75	10.00
18-21"	4.75	12.00
21-24"	5.75	15.00

Note: Because of the slow growth habit of the Gumpo Azaleas add 50c to each size.



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[illegible]

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